

Aging

Alcohol

Attitudes

Crime

Employment

Expenditures

Health

Homelessness

Housing

Income

Nutrition

Outlets

Population

Recreation

Schools

Smoking

Travel

Unemployment

**June 2002**

# SURVEY ABSTRACTS

*Demographic Surveys Division*  
*"Surveys is Our Middle Name"*

# **SURVEY ABSTRACTS**

## **DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEYS DIVISION**

June 2002

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1. **Title: American Community Survey**
2. **Purpose:** The American Community Survey is a key component of reengineering the 2010 census, along with the MAF/TIGER modernization and early planning. This program represents a revolutionary advance for the federal statistical system, similar to the introduction of sampling with the long form in 1940. This program will also advance the population estimates program by providing annual estimates of migration for states and substate geographic areas. The purpose of the program is to provide timely detailed socioeconomic data about the country's communities. The questions asked in the American Community Survey are similar to those traditionally collected in the decennial census. The American Community Survey is designed to provide direct estimates annually for all states and for all cities, counties, and metropolitan areas or groups of 65,000 people or more. For example, the American Community Survey will provide estimates for any population group of 65,000 or more such as Native Hawaiians. The American Community Survey will also provide estimates each year for less populous governmental units, for every component of the population, and for census tracts based on refreshed multiyear accumulations.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** In 1996, we began the American Community Survey program in four counties: Multnomah, Oregon; Brevard, Florida; Rockland, New York; and Fulton, Pennsylvania. In 1997, we added Ft. Bend and Harris, Texas; Franklin, Ohio; Otero, New Mexico; and Douglas, Nebraska. In 1998, we replaced Brevard, Florida, with Broward, Florida; and we added Richland and Kershaw, South Carolina, which were part of the 2000 Decennial Census Dress Rehearsal. The Dress Rehearsal counties provided the ability to study conducting the American Community Survey simultaneous with the decennial census. In 1999, we expanded the sample to 36 counties selected for a statistical comparison to Census 2000. Most of these counties are sampled at a rate of 5 percent a year.

In 2000, we began a national and state based sample of 700,000 addresses per year as part of the Long-Form Transitional Database. The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, the 2001 Supplementary Survey, and the 2002 Supplementary Survey are designed to demonstrate the operational feasibility of using the American Community Survey to replace the census long form and to measure the stability of the estimates over time.
4. **Type of respondent:**
  - a. **Occupied Housing Unit**—A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 15 years or over, provides information on the unit, the household composition, and for each household member.
  - b. **Vacant Housing Unit**—A landlord, owner, real estate agent, or knowledgeable neighbor can provide data on the unit.

## American Community Survey (continued)

5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The U.S. Census Bureau sponsors the survey under the authorities of Title 13, United States Code, Sections 141 and 193.
6. Periodicity: This is an ongoing survey with interviewing every month.
7. Release of results: Data are published by the U.S. Census Bureau approximately six months after completing data collection. Data are available through the American FactFinder available on the Internet. The data are available in the form of profile reports, summary tables, public use files, and CD-ROM.
8. Historical background: Continuous Measurement was first considered as a proposal to replace the traditional long-form sample in the Census 2000 with a program to collect the same information throughout the decade. The feasibility demonstration period, described above, covered 1996 through 1998. Phase 2 began in 1999 when the sample increased to 31 sites covering 36 counties to conduct a statistical comparison, and we began planning the Census Long-Form Transitional Database.

The Census Long-Form Transitional Database is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of using the American Community Survey to replace the census long form in the 2010 census. The process of demonstrating the feasibility of the American Community Survey methods to provide state-level profiles was begun with the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey. Throughout 2000 this survey was conducted in 1,203 counties, with a sample size of 700,000 addresses, using the American Community Survey questionnaire. Data from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey were published beginning in July 2001.

The Census Bureau proposes to continue these survey operations in 2001 and 2002 to complete the objectives of the Census Long-Form Transitional Database which are as follows:

Demonstrate that an acceptable respondent participation rate can be maintained in the absence of the extensive Census 2000 advertising and outreach campaign.

Provide evidence that the annual estimates for states and other geographical areas with populations of 250,000 or more are stable.

Produce 3-year combined sample estimates for areas with populations of 100,000 or more.

These 3-year estimates give a broad range of data users an opportunity to work with the kind

of moving-average data that the American Community Survey is intended to provide

### **American Community Survey (continued)**

each year for geographic areas or population groups which do not meet the minimum size criteria for a 1-year accumulation.

9. Special features: The survey is conducted using a 3-mode data collection operation to contact households: self-enumeration through mailout/mailback methodology, computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI), and computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The self-enumeration procedure includes the use of several mailing pieces: a prenotice letter, the American Community Survey questionnaire, and a reminder card. A replacement questionnaire will be mailed to addresses in the sample if the original questionnaire is not completed and returned to the processing office within the prescribed amount of time. For sample addresses that do not respond by mail, follow-up will be conducted through CATI, CAPI, or both. The CATI operation will be conducted approximately six weeks after the American Community Survey questionnaire was mailed. We will attempt to obtain telephone numbers and to conduct telephone interviews for all households that do not respond by mail. Following the CATI operation, a 1-in-3 CAPI sample will be taken from the addresses which remain uninterviewed. The CAPI cases will be interviewed by personal visit.
10. Future outlook: Pending Congressional approval, the Census Bureau will fully implement the American Community Survey beginning in 2003. The sample will include 250,000 addresses per month spread across all counties in the United States and the municipios of Puerto Rico. The 2003 American Community Survey allows the Census Bureau to produce demographic profiles for all geographic areas and population groups of 65,000 or more. Data will be available in the summer of 2004.
11. Contact person: Larry McGinn, (301) 763-8050.

1. **Title: American Housing Surveys (AHS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide a current and continuous series of data on selected housing and demographic characteristics. Analysts and policymakers use AHS data to inform housing policy decisions and design housing programs.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The AHS program consists of a national survey and surveys of selected metropolitan areas.

The American Housing Survey—National Survey (AHS—N) is conducted biennially in housing units selected from the 1980 census and new construction universe. Data collection for the 2001 AHS—N began in August 2001 and continued through mid-November 2001 with a sample size of approximately 55,800 addresses.

The American Housing Survey—Metropolitan Survey (AHS—MS) is conducted in 41 metropolitan areas on a rotating basis. Interviewing for the 2002 AHS—MS began in March 2002 and extends to November 2002. Thirteen metropolitan areas are included, with a sample size of approximately 4,800 addresses in each AHS—MS area.

4. **Type of respondent:**
  - a. **Occupied Housing Unit**—A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 16 years of age or over, provides information on the unit, the household composition, and income. It is preferred that the reference person or spouse be selected as the household respondent.
  - b. **Vacant Housing Unit**—A landlord, owner, real estate agent, or knowledgeable neighbor can provide data on the unit.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1701 1(z)-1, 2(g), and 10a. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** The AHS—N is conducted biennially in odd-numbered years over a 4-month period, usually August through November. The AHS—MS is conducted biennially in even-numbered years, during the period March through November. The 41 areas are divided into three groups, with a group rotating into sample every six years. The HUD adjusts this schedule regularly due to budget constraints.

## American Housing Surveys (continued)

7. Release of results: The Census Bureau publishes the tabulated data for both the AHS—N and AHS—MS as joint HUD-Census Bureau reports. Currently, microdata files are available HUD within four months of data collection and tabulations are available within six months of data collection.
8. Historical background: Interviewing for the first AHS—N was done in 1973, with a sample size of 60,000 units. The survey was conducted annually from 1973 to 1981; then it became biennial because of budget constraints. The national sample was redesigned in 1985 based on data from the 1980 census, with a base sample size of approximately 47,000 units. In 1995, the sample size was increased in six large metropolitan areas to provide data for those areas as part of the AHS—N. This supplemental metropolitan sample is included every four years.

The acronym for the AHS—MS was formerly AHS—SMSA. It referred to the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA), before changes were made in the definition and composition of such areas in 1984. The original AHS—SMSA Survey consisted of 60 SMSAs divided into three groups of 20 each, which were interviewed on a rotating basis beginning in 1974. Each group had a total sample size of 140,000. Budget constraints forced a change to four groups of 15 SMSAs beginning in 1978. Further budget constraints in 1982 required a reduction in the number of SMSAs to be interviewed yearly and a reduction of approximately 50 percent in the sample size. In 1996, additional budget constraints required that the AHS—MS schedule be changed to a biennial one with enumeration in even-numbered years and with each MS in sample once every six years.

The surveys began using laptop computers to collect data beginning in 1997. The 1997 AHS—N data was also the first AHS processed under a redesigned system using SAS software.

9. Special features: None.
10. Contact person: Anne Jean, (301) 763-5394.



1. **Title: American Time Use Survey (ATUS)**
2. **Purpose:** The ATUS is a new Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) survey designed to provide nationally representative estimates of the amount of time that Americans spend in various activities. The BLS will use the data to measure the value of unpaid, productive work, such as housework and child care, and nonproductive activities, like waiting in line and commuting.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** Each month we will designate one sample person from each of 3,200 households selected from the previous month's expired (month-in-sample 8) Current Population Survey sample. Each sample person will report on their activities for a designated day of the week. The sample is designed to yield 2,000 interviews a month conducted by the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The sample will include a small number of persons in nonphone households.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by selected sample persons 15 years old or over.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The BLS will sponsor the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 1-9. The U.S. Census Bureau will perform the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** We will begin prefielding in November 2002. We will begin conducting monthly interviews in January 2003.
7. **Release of results:** Reports will be released periodically by the BLS.
8. **Special features:** Plans call for all interviewing to be conducted by the telephone centers using the CATI. We will provide \$25.00 incentives to encourage respondents in non-telephone households to call the CATI facility for an interview.
9. **Contact person:** Janice Sebold, (301) 763-3916.

1. **Title: Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey**
2. **Purpose:** To provide a current and continuous series of data on consumer expenditures and other related characteristics which are used to determine the need to revise the Consumer Price Index (CPI), update the weights used to calculate the index, and for use in family expenditure studies and other analyses.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** There are two components: the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey.

For the Quarterly Interview Survey, field representatives visit each sample unit five times, once per quarter over 13 consecutive months. The Quarterly Interview Survey obtains data on large expenditures and those which occur on a fairly regular basis; that is, the types of expenditures that we expect respondents to recall accurately over a 3-month period or for which records are likely to be available. The first interview has a 1-month recall period, and we use the data only for bounding the subsequent interviews. The other four interviews have a 3-month recall period.

For the Diary Survey, our field representatives ask the sample units to keep two 1-week diaries for recording all purchases. The Diary Survey provides data on those items not covered in detail in the Quarterly Interview Survey. Although the main purpose of the diary is to capture the small everyday type of purchases like food, meals, personal care products, and gasoline, all purchases made by the consumer unit are recorded.

The Quarterly Interview Survey has an annual sample of about 60,100 designated addresses, and the Diary Survey has an annual sample of about 12,500 designated addresses. We currently interview in 105 primary sampling units (PSUs) selected from the 1990 census and new construction universes.

The sample unit for each survey is a consumer unit. A sample address can have one or more consumer units. After collecting the household roster, the field representatives classify the household members by consumer unit. The criteria for identifying the consumer unit(s) within a household are household member relationship and financial independence.

4. **Type of respondent:** A person who is knowledgeable and 16 years old or over provides information for the entire consumer unit.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.

## Consumer Expenditure Survey (continued)

6. Periodicity: A continuing survey with interviewing conducted each month.
7. Release of results: We deliver the data and the microfilmed copies of the questionnaires and the diaries to the sponsor monthly. The BLS has published results for data collected through 2001.
8. Historical background: This survey began in October 1979. In November 1985 and December 1985, respectively, we introduced the 1980-based sample design for the Quarterly Interview Survey and the Diary Survey. We introduced the 1990-based sample in November 1995 for the Quarterly Interview Survey and in January 1996 for the Diary Survey.

Over the years, we have revised the questionnaire and diaries to improve or update the expenditure reporting. For example, in April 2001, minor changes were made throughout the CE Interview Survey questionnaire; questions were deleted, combined, reworded, or moved. More detailed questions on expenditures for phone and Internet services were also introduced. For respondents who cannot or will not provide exact dollar responses to the income and assets questions, we introduced an alternate version which asks the respondent to choose the appropriate range.

We introduced a new diary in January 1993 that collects the same information as the original diary, but in greater detail. In January 1998, the diary was revised to collect more detail on food purchased for consumption away from home.

With the introduction of new processing systems that capture and edit the data in the Census Bureau's National Processing Center, the BLS assumed responsibility for computer editing, imputing, and weighting. The BLS took over these responsibilities with the January 1998 data month for the Diary Survey and the April 1999 data month for the CE Interview Survey.

So the BLS could use 2-year annual averages instead of 3-year annual averages to update the weights of the goods and services that comprise the CPI market basket, we increased the size of the sample in urban PSUs by approximately 50 percent. The sample expansion took effect in November 1998 for the CE Interview Survey and in January 1999 for the Diary Survey.

## Consumer Expenditure Survey (continued)

9. Special features: In April 1985, the Quarterly Interview Survey replaced the Quarterly Housing Survey as the source of the estimates for expenditures for residential improvements and repairs. The Census Bureau's Manufacturing and Construction Division (MCD) produces and publishes the estimates. The expenditures for owner-occupied units are tabulated from Sections 5 and 7 of the CE Interview Survey questionnaire. The MCD mails questionnaires to obtain the estimates for rental and vacant properties as identified in the CE Interview Survey.
10. Future outlook: In January 1998, we began developing a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) methodology for the CE Interview Survey. In November 1999, we switched from CASES software to the new windows-based Blaise software. We conducted a dress rehearsal of the CE CAPI Blaise instrument with the windows-based Regional Office Control Systems (ROSCO). Interview data collection will switch from paper to CAPI in April 2003.  
  
In 2000, we began work on a redesigned Diary form and processing system. We have converted the Diary control card from paper to CAPI so we can replace the System to Automate the Regions (STAR) with the ROSCO system. We are conducting a dress rehearsal of the redesigned diary, processing, and control systems between September and December 2002. Implementation is scheduled for FY 2004.
11. Contact people: Janice Sebold (301) 763-3916.

1. **Title: Current Population Survey (CPS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide estimates of employment, unemployment, and other characteristics of the general labor force, of the population as a whole, and of various subgroups of the population. Monthly labor force data for the country are used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to determine the distribution of funds under the Job Training Partnership Act. These data are collected through combined computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). In addition to the labor force data, the CPS basic funding provides annual data on work experience, income, and migration from the March Annual Demographic Supplement and on school enrollment of the population from the October Supplement. Other supplements, some of which are sponsored by other agencies, are conducted biennially or intermittently. The CPS supplements for January 2002 through December 2002 are listed on pages 13, 14, and 15.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** Data from the 1990 decennial census and the new construction universe were used to select independent samples for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. We completed phase-in of the 1990-based samples in July 1995. The combined samples allow the CPS to produce reliable monthly estimates for the country, as well as reliable estimates for all states and selected metropolitan areas on an annual average basis. The total sample size is approximately 72,000 assigned households per month located in 754 primary sampling units.

Each month's sample is composed of eight panels that rotate on a schedule of 4 months in, 8 months out, 4 months in, so that only 25 percent of the households differ between consecutive months.

The regular March CPS sample is supplemented with households containing people of Hispanic origin from the prior November panel. This is done to provide more reliable data for this subgroup in the March Annual Demographic Supplement.
4. **Type of respondent:** A household respondent, who must be a knowledgeable household member 15 years old or over, provides information for each household member. Some supplemental inquiries require response by a designated sample person.
5. **Sponsoring agencies and legal authorities:** The U.S. Census Bureau and the BLS jointly sponsor the survey under the authorities of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182, and Title 29, United States Code, Sections 1-9.
6. **Periodicity:** A continuing survey with interviewing conducted during one week of each month.

## Current Population Survey (continued)

7. Release of results: The first release of monthly employment data by the BLS occurs approximately two weeks after completion of data collection. The final report, *Employment and Earnings*, is published by the BLS approximately six weeks after data collection. On a quarterly basis, earnings data for people in the labor force are published in the form of a press release, and characteristics of people not in the labor force are published in *Employment and Earnings*. Advance reports on supplement data are usually released approximately 3 to 6 months after data collection; final reports for supplements are typically released within one year to 18 months. Public use microdata files are made available within six months to one year after data collection.
8. Historical background: The Census Bureau conducted this survey monthly since 1942 in response to a need that emerged in the late 1930s for reliable and up-to-date estimates of unemployment. During the 50+ years of survey operations, revisions were made in the sample design, questionnaire content, and data processing procedures. Such changes from 1942 through 1975 are discussed in *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, a joint BLS/Census Bureau publication.

Between FY 1976 and FY 1980, the sample was expanded in increments to a total of about 85,000 assigned households per month to improve the reliability of annual average employment and unemployment data for states, metropolitan statistical areas, and central cities. In late FY 1981, the sample size was reduced to 71,000 households due to the BLS budget constraints. Because the reduction was confined to samples recently added to improve the reliability of state and substate data, it had virtually no effect on the reliability of national level estimates. A state-based sample redesign using 1980 census information was introduced in April 1984 to improve the reliability of states and substate areas without requiring increases in the total sample size. This sample design continues with the new sample selected using 1990 census information. In January 1996, we reduced the number of assigned households to 59,500 per month due to the BLS budget constraints. The reduction had virtually no effect on the reliability of national level estimates. This was because the entire reduction was confined to states and metropolitan areas that previously contained sample households that provided reliable estimates on a monthly basis.

In September 2000, the CPS began an expansion of its sample to accommodate increased funding provided by the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Although focused primarily on the March sample, the SCHIP funding provided for an approximately 20 percent increase in the basic CPS sample. This expansion, which occurred in 31 small states and the District of Columbia, was completed in November 2000. Over the next several months, both the BLS and the Census Bureau monitored the impact of this expansion on the CPS labor force estimates, and the BLS decided to begin using the expanded sample in its official CPS

estimates in July 2001. Since the focus of this  
**Current Population Survey (continued)**

expansion was on estimates of children's health insurance coverage, the March CPS sample was further increased by bringing back 3 rotation groups of households from the previous November and also asking the March Annual Demographic Supplement in the rotation groups in February and in April that are not part of the March sample. Interviewing in these rotation groups was limited to all minority households and White households with children under 18.

We implemented three major initiatives starting in January 1994—a fully automated data collection methodology, a new labor force questionnaire, and a completely revamped processing system.

9. Special feature: CATI continues to be used to conduct a portion of the CPS sample cases. Sample cases from all regions are systematically introduced into CATI to provide a monthly work load of 7,200 cases. All cases conducted in the field use CAPI.
10. Future outlook: We will continue to monitor closely the effects the January 1994 changes and the SCHIP sample increase have on the data.
11. Contact person: Maria Reed, (301) 763-3806.

## Current Population Survey (CPS) Supplements

**January 2002-December 2002**

<b>Month</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Months to Report <u>1/</u></b>
Monthly	Housing Vacancy	Provides quarterly data on vacancy rates, home ownership rates, and characteristics of vacant units for the United States and regions. Selected data are also available for states and the largest metropolitan areas.	Census	1
January	Displaced Workers	Provides data on workers who lost a job in the last five years because of plant closing, shift abolishment, or other work-related reason. Periodicity: Biennial.	BLS	9
February	Tobacco Use Supplement <u>3/</u> and Annual Demographic Supplement <u>2/ 4/</u>	Collects data for 15+ population on current and former use of tobacco products; restrictions of smoking in workplace for employed persons; and personal attitudes towards smoking; a repeat of supplements in 1992/1993, 1995/1996, and 1998/1999. Periodicity: June and November 2001; February 2002.	NCI	18
March	Annual Demographic Supplement <u>2/</u>	Collects data concerning work experience, several sources of income, migration, household composition, health insurance coverage, and receipt of noncash benefits. Periodicity: Annual.	Census/BLS	6



<b>Month</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Months to Report <u>1</u>/</b>
April	Child Support Supplement and Annual Demographic Supplement <u>2</u> / <u>4</u> /	Identifies households with absent parents and provides data on child support arrangements, visitation rights of absent parent, amount and frequency of actual versus awarded child support, and health insurance coverage. Data are also provided on why child support was not received or awarded. April data will be matched to March data. Periodicity: Biennial.	HHS/OCSE	18
May	Race and Ethnicity	This supplement will apply the new OMB standards for collecting race and ethnicity data, which are scheduled for implementation in CPS production in January 2003. The goal is to provide a set of statistics to allow BLS to estimate the impact of these changes on labor force statistics. Periodicity: One Time.	Census	4
June	Fertility	Collects data on the number of children that women aged 15-44 have ever had. Periodicity: Biennial.	Census	8
July	No Supplement			
August	Participation in the Arts	Collects data that will measure individuals' participation in various artistic activities. Data on individual participation as well as attendance at artistic events also will be collected. Periodicity: <u>Quinquennial</u> .	NEA	18

<b>Month</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Months to Report <u>1/</u></b>
September	Volunteers	This supplement collects data on unpaid volunteer work done through an organization. Measures total number of individuals in the U.S. involved in volunteer activities last year. Also, provides information on the types of organizations that facilitate individuals' volunteer activities. Periodicity: Occasional.	BLS	4
October	School Enrollment <u>2/</u>	Provides information on school enrollment, junior or regular college attendance, and high school graduation. Periodicity: Annual.	BLS/ Census/ NCES	8
November	Voting and Registration	Provides demographic information on people who registered and did not register to vote. Also measures number of people who actually voted and reasons for not registering. Periodicity: Biennial.	Census	2
December	Food Security	Collects data that will measure hunger and food security. It will provide data on food expenditures, access to food, and food quality and safety. Periodicity: Annual.	USDA/ERS	18

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1/ Time from completion of data collection to initial report.

2/ Funded as part of the basic CPS budget.

3/ Funding represents three collection periods.

4/ See the SCHIP sample expansion description in the basic CPS description.

1. **Title:** **Library Media Center (LMC) Questionnaire/Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)**
2. **Purpose:** To collect the information necessary for a complete picture of American elementary and secondary school libraries. The data collected permit detailed analyses of the characteristics of libraries and librarians. The survey is a component of the SASS allowing for linkage of the library data to the school and district for analysis. Topics covered by the LMC include library facilities and equipment, resources, holdings, library staffing, and technology.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** In the most recent survey (1999-2000), the sample included the SASS public schools (9,882), private schools (3,558), and the Bureau of Indian Affairs schools (124). We collect the LMC data by mail and Internet; nonrespondents are contacted by telephone and by field representatives for follow-up.
4. **Type of respondent:** The form is addressed to the principal. After completing a few screening questions, the principal is asked to complete the questionnaire or pass it to someone who is knowledgeable about the LMC.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 20, United States Code, 9003, 9004 Section 405(b), and 9007 Section 408 of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The Census Bureau conducted the LMC in the 1993-1994 and 1999-2000 school years. The next survey is planned for 2003-2004.
7. **Release of results:** The NCES released the following reports from the 1993-1994 LMC, School Library Media Centers: 1993-1994 (NCES 98282).
8. **Historical background:** While the NCES conducted surveys similar in content to these in the past using private contractors, the 1993-1994 survey was the first time in which all the surveys were completed at the same time in an integrated sample design.
9. **Special features:** We developed an Internet reporting option for the 1999-2000 administration of the LMC. This option allows respondents to complete an electronic form. We conducted usability testing to develop and improve the Internet Computer Self-Administered Questionnaire version of the questionnaire. This test highlighted content areas that would benefit from revision. We also conducted a small field test of the paper questionnaire. In addition, staff conducted cognitive interviews with the questionnaire.

## **Library Media Center Questionnaire/Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)**

In the 1993-1994 survey, we also interviewed the head librarian to obtain demographic, academic, and work experience data for these people.

10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. **Title: Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) Program**
2. **Purpose:** The mission of the LEHD program is to evaluate and improve the quality and understanding of data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau's core demographic and economic censuses and surveys through longitudinal analysis. The LEHD program combines federal and state administrative data on employers and employees with core Census Bureau censuses and surveys. The program conducts policy-relevant research on labor force and employment issues, suggests improvements to the design and processing of census and survey instruments and frames, and creates value-added data products.
3. **Program design:** The LEHD program is conducting the following research projects:
  - The use of worker flows to identify successor/predecessor firms to improve the industry classification and longitudinal aspects of the Business Register.
  - The use of high-powered statistical algorithms, including parallel processing, to directly measure the role of individual and employer differences in all labor market outcomes.
  - The measurement of employment dynamics by county (of residence and work) and industry.
  - Improved coding of responses to the American Community Survey's questions on industry and place of work.
  - Improved the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) job coding and research to develop a public-use SIPP data file that was expanded with life-time earnings measures from administrative data to support researchers interested in retirement, survivorship, and disability.
  - Insights for policy decisions on Welfare Reform and the Work Force Investment Act.
4. **Data sources:** The LEHD program will accomplish its research objectives by combining longitudinal microdata from several files and analyzing the output:
  - SIPP, 1984, 1990-1993, and 1996.
  - Survey of Program Dynamics SIPP panel extensions, 1992-1993.
  - CPS March Supplement, 1973-1998.
  - American Community Survey, 1998 to present.
  - Economic Censuses, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997.
  - Economic Surveys of Manufacturing, 1982-1997; Economic Surveys of Service, Trade, and Transportation, 1990-1997.
  - Business Register, 1982-2000.
  - American Business Information File, 2000.
  - Census Numident File.

## Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program (continued)

- Master Address File.
  - State Unemployment Insurance and ES-202 files (California, Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas).
5. Universe: All persons included on state unemployment insurance wage record files. All establishments included on state business master files (ES-202) and the Census Bureau's Business Register. All persons and households included in the Census Bureau demographic surveys defined in Section 4 above.
  6. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Census Bureau sponsors the activity under the authorities of Title 13, United States Code, Section 6 and Section 182. Cosponsors of this activity include: the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Employment and Training Administration; the National Institute on Aging; the Social Security Administration; the National Science Foundation; and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. All access to the LEHD program data is subject to the limitations and penalties imposed by Title 13, United States Code, Sections 9 and 214; the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26, United States Code, Sections 6103, 7213, 7213A, and 7431); Section 1106 of the Social Security Act (Title 42, United States Code, Section 1306); and implementing regulations under these statutes and Memoranda of Understanding with our state data providers.
  7. Periodicity: This is an ongoing longitudinal research program.
  8. Release of results: Research results and papers are presented upon completion of specific projects.
  9. Historical background: The LEHD program has existed since the fall of 1998. The first two years were devoted to infrastructure developments: securing funding, hiring staff, purchasing computer hardware and software, securing agreements with data providers, acquiring data, and processing files to build the databases necessary to conduct our research. We conducted research on income responses and job coding in the SIPP. We are working closely with state Labor Market Information specialists to develop quarterly estimates of employment dynamics. The LEHD delivered a pilot product in May 2000, a preproduction prototype in January 2001, a revised methodology in January 2002, and we hope to finalize the production methodology with our state partners by October 2002. Full-scale production is expected in the beginning of 2003.
  10. Contact person: Ronald Prevost, (301) 763-5290.

1. **Title: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information about the health problems of ambulatory patients and the treatment given to them by office-based physicians. Information from the NAMCS is used by health planning agencies, medical schools, managers of health delivery systems, and others concerned with planning, monitoring, and managing health care resources.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) selects an annual, national sample of approximately 3,000 office-based physicians whose offices are located in a subset of the 1980 design National Health Interview Survey primary sampling units. The sample is divided into weekly subsamples of approximately 67 physicians. Sampled physicians are screened for eligibility by telephone and are interviewed by personal visit. During the initial interview, the physician provides information on the type of practice, health plans of patients, and other items. During the reporting week, the physician is asked to maintain a log of all patient visits and to record information on a sample of patients. The sample is designed to produce annual data.
4. **Type of respondent:** The primary respondent is the sample physician. When appropriate, a receptionist, nurse, or assistant can help provide information for both the induction interview and the patient records.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NCHS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey is conducted on a yearly basis from January through December with weekly interviewing.
7. **Release of results:** The NCHS publishes reports within 12-15 months of each yearly cycle. Public use files are available from the NCHS within two years of each cycle.
8. **Historical background:** The NCHS inaugurated the NAMCS in May 1973, and it continued on an annual basis through 1981. It was conducted again in 1985. During these periods, the National Opinion Research Center was responsible for data collection and processing. Beginning with the 1989 survey, the NAMCS resumed a yearly cycle with the Census Bureau responsible for data collection and the NCHS responsible for processing and publication of survey results.
9. **Contact person:** Anne Jean, (301) 763-5394.

1. **Title: National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information on crime victimization from a general population sample. Data are gathered on types and incidence of crime; monetary losses and physical injuries due to crime; characteristics of the victims; and, where appropriate, characteristics of the perpetrator. Periodically, the survey includes separate supplements on additional topics such as crime in schools, hate crime, crime against persons with disabilities, contacts with law enforcement, and crime in the workplace (see Workplace Risk Supplement, described separately on p. 69). Beginning in July 2001, the survey included additional questions asking about computer-related victimizations. Also, beginning in July 2001 revised questions about a person's job at the time of an incident were asked of people who reported victimizations while working. This employment information will undergo industry and occupation coding using the Standard Industrial Classification and Standard Occupational Classification System.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The survey has a national sample of approximately 56,000 designated addresses located in approximately 658 primary sampling units throughout the United States. This sample is divided into six parts, each of which is interviewed by telephone or personal visit in a given month and again at 6-month intervals. Sample units are interviewed a total of seven times over a 3-year period before rotating out of the sample. The sample is based on the 1990 decennial census and new construction universes.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by each household member 12 years of age or over.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** A continuing monthly survey with interviewing during the first 2 weeks of each month.
7. **Release of results:** Annual reports and annual change reports are prepared and issued regularly by the BJS. Recent reports include the "Criminal Victimization 2000—Changes—1999-2000 with Trends 1993-2000" released June 2001. Special reports are prepared periodically on particular topics; for example, "Age Patterns in Violent Victimization, 1976-2000" released February 2002, "Violence in the Workplace, 1993-1999" released in December 2001, "Inquiries from Violent Crime, 1992-98" released in June 2001; "Violent Victimization and Race, 1992-98" released in March 2001; "Intimate Partner Violence" released in May 2000; and "Indicators of School Crime and Safety 2001" released in October 2001.

#### **National Crime Victimization Survey (continued)**



8. Historical background: The NCVS has operated continuously since 1972. Because of budget constraints in 1980, we changed from primarily personal-visit interviews to telephone interviews in approximately one-half of the sample. In 1984, the sample was reduced 20 percent so that funds could be redirected to pay for redesign research.

Telephone interviewing increased to 65 percent in March 1986. A revised questionnaire was introduced in July 1986 and redesigned in January 1989. In August 1991, the survey name changed from the National Crime Survey to the NCVS to emphasize more clearly the measurement of victimizations experienced by U.S. citizens. In January 1992, we split the NCVS sample into two halves to measure the difference between the questionnaires. We implemented the redesigned questionnaire in the full sample beginning July 1993. Because of rising costs, we reduced the sample by 10 percent in October 1992 and an additional 12 percent in October 1996. In July 1996, as another measure to contain costs, telephone interviewing increased as all rotations except the first were designated for telephone interviews.

9. Special features: Testing of computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and random-digit dialing (RDD) have led to the introduction of CATI for the NCVS data collection. Using CATI, we currently interview approximately 2,100 households per month. In addition, special research and analysis on various methodological issues are being conducted as they relate to the NCVS program. Some of the research being considered includes the impact of using the bounding interview to increase the size of the sample from which victimization estimates are generated; longitudinal analyses across the life of a panel to measure the impact of household tenure on criminal victimization; research on and planning for the development of split-sample designs to measure the impact of alternate reference periods, sample designs, and survey methods; analysis of the contribution of households without telephones to overall levels and rates of victimization; research into estimation techniques for the RDD samples; and the quality of crime estimates from the NCVS below the national level.
10. Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925.

1. **Title: 2001 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC)**
2. **Purpose:** The 2001 NESARC was the first of a longitudinal study conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The survey collected information on alcohol use, experiences with alcohol and related conditions, as well as the demographics and family history used in analyzing health data. This provided data about individual alcohol consumption, alcohol use disorders, and their associated disabilities in the general population. The NIAAA requires the NESARC data in order to estimate the frequency and patterns of alcohol use, estimate the frequency of alcohol experiences, determine what medicines and drugs people use, and increase its understanding of why people drink. Results of the analysis of the data will be used to formulate policies in regards to the treatment and prevention of alcoholism.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The initial contact consisted of a national sample of 59,000 housing units drawn from the American Community Survey. We used a screener questionnaire to determine eligibility for the detailed interview. We randomly selected one person at least 18 years old from the household for the respondent.
4. **Type of respondent:** A household respondent for the screening interview and self-response with the selected participant for the detailed interview.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authority:** The NIAAA, an agency of the National Institutes of Health, is the sponsor. The Census Bureau performed the work under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** The Census Bureau conducted a similar survey in 1991. We plan to conduct a follow-up of the 2001 survey in 2004.
7. **Contact person:** Ken Kaplan, (301) 763-3789.

1. **Title:** **National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information on a continuing basis about the prevalence and distribution of illness, its effects in terms of disability and chronic impairments, and the kind of health services people receive. One or more sets of supplemental questions are added each year to gather information on topics that are not covered in the core set of questions.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** In January 1995, we implemented a new sample design. We have a designated sample of about 71,000 households per year. Some households are interviewed with certainty, while others are interviewed only if they contain Blacks or Hispanics. In this manner, we oversample these two groups. Of the occupied households, we expect to screen out 16,000 units and conduct complete interviews in 41,000 units. The sample is designed to produce quarterly and annual data. We conduct interviews each week. Sampled households are usually interviewed only one time for the NHIS but may be included in other health-related surveys. The survey is conducted by computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).
4. **Type of respondent:** A knowledgeable household member 18 years old or over provides the household composition and demographic information for each household member and also answers questions for the Family Questionnaire of the CAPI instrument. We randomly select a respondent for the Sample Adult Questionnaire of the CAPI instrument. This person must be an adult over the age of 18 and not in the Armed Forces. A knowledgeable adult family member (usually a parent) is the respondent for the Sample Child Questionnaire.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Center for Health Statistics is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** A continuing survey with interviewing conducted each week.
7. **Release of results:** Reports are published periodically by the sponsor.
8. **Historical background:** Collection of data started officially on July 1, 1957, and has continued since that time. We implemented major sample redesigns in 1972, 1985, and 1995. Over the years, numerous revisions were made to the core questionnaire content. The most recent revision occurred in 1996 when we substantially revised the core set of questions and implemented the CAPI for the survey. We provided a Spanish translated instrument in 1998.

## National Health Interview Survey (continued)

9. Special features: The 2002 instrument collects baseline data for several Healthy People 2010 initiatives in the Sample Adult and Sample Child Questionnaires, including asthma, hearing, vision, and arthritis (adults only). This instrument also contains a supplement on Alternative Health for Sample Adults, which covers 17 types of alternative therapies. The therapies fall into two groups: (1) those that require a visit to an alternative health provider or practitioner and (2) those that can be done on one's own, but for which an alternative health practitioner could have been seen. A series of questions on disability are also asked for sampled adults. Additionally, questions about special care needs are asked of Sample Children.
10. Contact person: Adrienne Oneto, (301) 763-3891.

1. **Title: National Home and Hospice Care Survey (NHHCS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information on hospice, home health, and home care agencies and the populations they serve. Policymakers use the data to assess the availability of and the long-term need for hospice and home care services.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The survey consists of a national sample of approximately 1,800 hospices and home care agencies. The field representatives collect information about the agency, select a sample of six current patients and six discharged patients, and obtain information about each of these 12 patients.
4. **Type of respondent:** We interview the administrator to obtain information about the agency itself and to obtain the names of staff members who can best provide the information about the 12 patients.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** We conducted the survey in 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, and 2000. The sponsor will determine when the next survey is conducted.
7. **Release of results:** The sponsor expects to publish reports on the 2000 survey around March 2002.
8. **Historical background:** The Department of Health and Human Services needs information about who is using hospices, home health, and home care agencies; how they have used them; and whether use-patterns have changed. These agencies are geographically dispersed and not necessarily located in the Census Bureau's primary sampling units. This survey contributes to expanding the picture of hospice and home care service delivery in the United States.
9. **Special features:** None.
10. **Contact person:** Ramona Osborne, (301) 763-3891.

1. **Title: National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information about the health problems of ambulatory patients and the treatment given to them in hospital emergency rooms and outpatient departments. Information from the NHAMCS is used to supplement existing ambulatory care data obtained from the office-based survey, the National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS). Data users are similar to the NAMCS and include health planning agencies, medical schools, managers of health delivery systems, and others concerned with planning, monitoring, and managing health care resources.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) selected a national sample of approximately 592 hospitals located in a subset of the 1980 design National Health Interview Survey primary sampling units. The sample is divided into 16 subsamples of approximately 37 hospitals. Each subsample has a specific 4-week reporting period. Sampled hospitals are screened for eligibility by telephone and interviewed by personal visit. During the initial interview, the hospital administrator or other designated hospital representative provides information on the availability, location, and services offered by outpatient department clinics and emergency departments. During the 4-week reporting period, hospital staff maintain a log of all patient visits, select a sample of patient visits, and record information on a sample of patients. In addition, hospital staff completed a short self-administered questionnaire on the emergency department's preparedness to provide care for pediatric emergencies. The sample is designed to produce annual data.
4. **Type of respondent:** The primary respondents are medical records personnel with the assistance of attending physicians and nurses. Hospital administrators are primary respondents for the induction interview.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NCHS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey is conducted on a yearly basis from January through December. The same hospitals remain in sample from year to year.
7. **Release of results:** The NCHS publishes reports within 12-15 months of each yearly cycle. Public use files are available from the NCHS within two years of each cycle.
8. **Historical background:** The NCHS completed three major research projects to test the feasibility of collecting hospital-based ambulatory care data. A 1976 study assessed the feasibility of collecting data from hospital outpatient departments by applying then current NAMCS forms and data collection methodologies. A second study in 1984 tested

alternative data collection methodologies, such as alternative reporting periods and

**National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (continued)**

prospective versus retrospective data collection. A pilot study was conducted in 1989 to address sampling issues, such as the optimum number and allocation of the sampling units at each stage of sampling. The survey began in December 1991.

9. Contact person: Anne Jean, (301) 763-5394.

1. **Title:** **National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide demographic and medical data on discharged patients and other hospital information on a national basis annually.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** Since 1988, we have had a national sample of about 500 short-stay, nonfederal hospitals in the survey. Discharge data are transcribed from a sample of hospital records onto abstract forms or are purchased from automated data sources, such as state hospital associations and state departments of health. This sample of hospitals will continue participating in the NHDS until our next sample redesign. We do not have a target date for the next redesign.
4. **Type of respondent:** Data are provided by hospital staff or an abstracting service that maintains the hospital's statistics.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** A continuing survey with data abstracted for a sample of discharges each month.
7. **Release of results:** Reports are published annually by the sponsor, approximately 18 months after the completion of data collection for a sample year. More current information is released through the sponsor's *Advance Data* reports and Internet site.
8. **Historical background:** A national sample of about 450 short-stay hospitals was selected in 1965; about 100 hospitals were added to the sample over time to reflect growth in the hospital universe. The current 1988 in-scope sample of 518 hospitals in the NHDS primary sampling units (PSUs) is considered to be a more efficient design, allowing for a reduction in within-hospital sampling. This current sample also provides a linkage of estimates with various other NCHS surveys using the same PSU design.
9. **Special features:** Beginning fiscal year 2002, respondents providing NHDS data will receive electronic payments.
10. **Contact person:** Adrienne Oneto, (301) 763-3891.



1. **Title: National Long-Term Care Survey (NLTCs)**
2. **Purpose:** To obtain data on the elderly's ability to perform activities of daily of living, the limitations that prevent or impair their ability, the amount and type of care required, and the socioeconomic characteristics, such as age, income, and marital status.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The 1999 sample consisted of 3,887 people identified as impaired in the 1994 survey; 9,884 people identified as unimpaired in either the 1989 or 1994 surveys; 5,500 people who turned 65 years old after the 1994 survey; and 600 extremely-aged people (95 years old or older). All sample people were 65 years old or older and were selected from medicare files maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The survey consisted of a screening interview to determine the impaired status of the sample people, a detailed community interview for all noninstitutionalized people determined to be impaired in the 1994 or the 1999 survey, an abbreviated community interview for a small group of people who are determined to be unimpaired, and a detailed institutional interview for people in institutions. We also interviewed the main helper or caregiver for respondents who completed the community questionnaire and reported a relative or nonpaid helper who assisted them. We identified 1,605 caregivers eligible for the survey. Screening began in August 1999 followed by the detailed interviews. We completed data collection in November 1999.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response and proxy interviews are allowed.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** Duke University (Duke) sponsors the survey under a grant from the National Institute on Aging (NIA), under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 285e-l. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** Every five years, since 1984.
7. **Release of results:** We delivered an unedited data tape containing the 1999 LTC Survey data to Duke in May 2000. Duke edits and weights the data and then adds administrative medicare information to the records. They also link the data with previous LTC Survey data. Duke analyzes the data and distributes their findings through their journal articles.
8. **Historical background:** The Census Bureau conducted the first survey in 1982. We conducted subsequent surveys in 1984, 1989, 1994, and 1999. The 1994 survey was basically a repeat of the 1984 survey with the addition of two supplements: a group of healthy people and a group of people 95 years old or over.

## **National Long-Term Care Survey (continued)**

The 1999 survey included these supplements as well as the caregivers component which was also completed in 1989. We conducted the 1999 survey using computer-assisted personal interviewing technology.

9. Future outlook: The sponsor has submitted a proposal for a 2004 survey to the NIA.
10. Contact person: Ronald Dopkowski, (301) 763-3801.

1. **Title: National Longitudinal Survey of Women (NLSW)**
2. **Purpose:** To study longitudinally the work experience and related characteristics of two selected age groups or cohorts: women who were 30-44 years old on April 1, 1967, and women who were 14-24 years old on January 1, 1968. The former group is commonly referred to as the mature women and the latter group the young women. Although the majority of the interview still deals with labor force characteristics, the more recent interviews have branched out into income, retirement, and economic and social relationships with parents and children.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** In 1966, we selected 5,393 women for the mature women cohort and 5,533 women for the young women cohort from a national probability sample of 42,000 housing units in 235 primary sampling units. Each cohort represented the civilian noninstitutional population of women that old at the time the samples were drawn. In order to provide statistically reliable estimates for black women, blacks were to be represented at three times their expected rate in the population of the two groups of women. Recent analysis shows that the sample of women still being interviewed are representative of women in the original design. Because of immigration and other reasons, the cohorts are not representative of all women in these age groups at the time of interview.

In 2001, we completed interviews with 2,806 young women and 2,318 mature women.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** Every two years. Data collection for the next survey is June-August 2003.
7. **Release of results:** The Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR) published over 25 volumes of comprehensive reports on the results. Numerous articles, papers, and reports covering various aspects of the study also were published by the CHRR and others. A bibliography of available reports can be obtained by writing to the CHRR.
8. **Historical background:** Between 1966 and 1968, we selected approximately 5,000 persons for each of four age-gender groups from a national probability sample of 42,000 housing units in 235 primary sampling units. In addition to the women's cohorts described above, we selected samples of Mature Men (45-59 years old on April 1, 1966) and Young Men (14-24 years old on April 1, 1966).

## National Longitudinal Survey of Women (continued)

We conducted 12 interviews with the Mature Men and the Young Men between the late 1960s and early 1980s. We conducted the last interviews with the Mature Men and the Young Men in 1983 and 1981, respectively.

In 1995, we combined the two women's cohorts and renamed the survey the NLSW. Each cohort is asked the same questions at each interview.

Since 1995, we collected the NLSW data using computer-assisted personal interviewing.

The 2003 survey will be the twenty-second interview for the Young Women cohort and the twenty-first for the Mature Women cohort.

9. Special features: In 1995 we entered into a data sharing agreement with the Social Security Administration (SSA) so they can analyze and compare the Mature Women's data against their SSA retirement benefits data.
10. Contact person: Lisa Berman, (301) 763-3801.

1. **Title: National Nursing Home Survey (NNHS)**
2. **Purpose:** To gather information about nursing facilities, their services, and their residents. Data from the survey will describe the country's nursing facilities, including who is using nursing facilities, how they use them, and whether use patterns change.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The survey consists of a national sample of 1,500 nursing homes and similar facilities. The field representatives collect information about the nursing home, select a sample of six current residents and six discharged residents, and obtain information about each of these 12 residents.
4. **Type of respondent:** We interview the administrator to obtain information about the facility itself and to obtain the names of staff members who can best provide the information about the 12 residents.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Center for Health Statistics is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 242k. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** We conducted the survey in 1995, 1997, and 1999. The sponsor will determine when the next survey is conducted.
7. **Release of results:** The sponsor publishes reports starting about a year after the completion of data collection.
8. **Historical background:** The Department of Health and Human Services needs information about who is using nursing homes, how they use them, and if use patterns change. This survey contributes to the expanding picture of health care service delivery in the United States.
9. **Special features:** None.
10. **Contact person:** Ramona Osborne, (301) 763-3891.

1. **Title: National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) Program**
2. **Purpose:** To provide information on adults incarcerated in state and federal correctional institutions, including their characteristics, movements, and history.
3. **Program design:** There are four data collection systems: (1) The NPS-1 collects the annual summary counts of inmate admissions and releases by gender and race. Ethnicity was removed in 2001, and “Hispanic/Latino” was added as a race category. We collect these data from correctional authorities in each of the states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, via a mailout/mailback paper questionnaire. (2) The NPS-1A and NPS-1B collect semiannual population summary counts by gender and sentence length from the same correctional jurisdictions via a mailout/mailback paper questionnaire; and currently, beginning with calendar year 2001, respondents are given the option to report their NPS-1B data on the Internet. Plans are to provide respondents the option to report their NPS-1A data on the Internet beginning with reporting year 2002. (3) The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collects individual inmate admission and release reports with demographic, current offense, and sentence data. We collect the NCRP data annually from state authorities or from officials at particular prison sites in some states. Three states submit annually-prepared reports on a form we provide them, and 38 jurisdictions provide data on a computer-readable medium using a format we specify or a format convenient for them. In 1999, we expanded the NCRP for the nine states with the largest prison population. This expansion is referred to as the NCRP Enhancement. For the 2000 report year, we added an additional eight states to the NCRP Enhancement; and for the 2001 report year, we added eleven more states, five of which are brand new to NCRP reporting or have not reported in a number of years. The 28 selected states provide the usual data variables, plus five new variables for people admitted to or released from prison, as well as for all inmates in the state’s prison facilities on December 31. In addition, states will provide year-end custody population data. The Enhancement states report in the same manner as the other states report to the regular NCRP. The regular processing procedures are used to process the data submitted by the Enhancement states for the nonenhancement variables. For the 2001 NCRP Enhancement, we will deliver a tape containing reformatted, recoded, and edited data for the regular and enhancement variables. We will also modify the NCRP tabulation package to include the tabulation of the enhancement variables. (4) The NPS-8 collects the annual demographic and capital offense data on people under sentence of death. We collect the NPS-8 data from all states with such people under their jurisdiction via a mailout/mailback paper questionnaire. We update the status of U.S. capital punishment laws by contacting the attorney general for each of the states, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. We collect these data for all four systems by mail, telephone, or fax. For the collection of data on the status of capital punishment laws (NPS-8B and NPS-8C) for calendar year 2000 and 2001, the appropriate form was made available to the state attorney generals for the first time via the Internet.

## National Prisoner Statistics Program (continued)

4. Type of respondent: Correctional administrative staff in the individual states provide all annual and semiannual data for the NPS-1, the NPS-1A, the NPS-1B, and the NCRP. We follow up with nonrespondents by telephone, fax, and e-mail. Each state's attorney general provides the status of death penalty laws for the NPS-8.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the surveys under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: Data collection for the NPS-1, the NPS-1B, the NPS-8, and the NCRP begins in December of each year. The NPS staff mails the forms or letters requesting the various types of data to respondents. The respondents receive instructions to complete the NPS-1B and the NPS-1, using a reference date of December 31, by mid-January and the end of March, respectively. The NPS staff requests the NPS-8 respondents to report data for the previous year by early March. The NPS staff sends forms to the NCRP manual reporters in December to start their reporting for the upcoming year on a flow basis beginning as early as January and finishing by March 31 of the next year. Nonmanual reporters' instructions are to provide the NCRP data covering the reference year using a computer-readable medium by March 31 of the following year. The NPS staff mails the NPS-1A forms to the respondents the last week of June. The respondents' deadline for providing the midyear counts is mid-July.
7. Release of results: The Census Bureau collects, processes, and tabulates the data. The BJS analyzes the data and publishes reports periodically. The most recent publications from this program include *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2000 and 2001*; *Prisoners in 2000*; *Capital Punishment 2000*; *Profile of State Prisoners Under Age 18, 1985-1997*; *HIV in Prisons, 1997*; *Survey of DNA Crime Laboratories, 1998*; *Women Offenders*; *Veterans in Prison or Jail*; and *Assessing the Accuracy of State Prisoner Statistics*. Also, some data are made available on the Internet at the BJS Web site.
8. Historical background: The Census Bureau initiated this program in 1926. The government transferred the program to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950, to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1971, and to the BJS in late 1979. The Census Bureau gathered and processed the statistical data required for this program since 1972.
9. Special features: The NPS staff processes the data for the NPS-1, the NPS-1A, the NPS-1B, and the NPS-8 on microcomputers. The NPS staff processes the NCRP data on a

## **National Prisoner Statistics Program (continued)**

workstation and generates Internet data tables using the workstation and microcomputers. The NPS-1, the NPS-1A, and the NPS-1B tables are prepared on microcomputers.

All of the NPS forms are in DocuPrint format which is an effective and efficient way to provide the respondents with data they previously provided for purposes of comparison.

10. Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925.



1. **Title: National Survey of College Graduates (NSCG)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide current estimates of the size and characteristics of the science and engineering population of the country. The National Science Foundation (NSF) combines this information with similar survey data from the Survey of Doctorate Recipients and National Survey of Recent College Graduates. The integrated data serve as the basis for the Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System (SESTAT) as mandated by Congress.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** In the 1993 NSCG, we selected approximately 214,000 people who completed the 1990 census “long-form” questionnaire who indicated they had at least a bachelor’s degree in addition to other sampling criteria. Based on responses to the occupation and type of degree questions in the 1993 survey, we further defined the universe of scientists and engineers and then selected a follow-up sample of about 53,400 people for the 1995 NSCG. We also included about 8,600 people interviewed by Westat from the 1993 National Survey of Recent College Graduates (NSRCG). In 1997, we interviewed 42,538 respondents from the 1997 NSCG. We included 40,000 people in the final interview panel in 1999.  
  
We are currently in the process of planning the sample design and data collection strategies for the 2003 NSCG. For the new decade, we will again select a sample from the 2000 census “long-form” questionnaire. We may also include a portion of respondents from the 1999 NSCG panel in the sample. Data collection will be by mail with a follow-up of mail nonrespondents by computer-assisted interviewing. We are scheduled to begin data collection in October 2003.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by the designated respondent only.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NSF sponsors the survey under the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, Title 42, United States Code, Section 1862. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the NSCG portion of the work under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** Once every two years throughout the decade beginning in 2003.
7. **Release of results:** The NSF releases reports from each round of the survey at periodic intervals. Additionally, they combine the data from the NSCG with information from other surveys. The NSF prepares periodic reports on the integrated data.
8. **Historical background:** The prototype survey to the NSCG was the National Survey of Natural and Social Scientists and Engineers, which we conducted for the NSF in the 1970s and the 1980s.

## **National Survey of College Graduates (continued)**

9. Future Outlook: We participated in discussions with the NSF on the redesign of the SESTAT system for the 2000 decade.
10. Contact: La Terri D. Bynum, (301) 763-3858.

1. **Title: National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation 2001 (FHWAR)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide current data on fishing, hunting, and wildlife-related activities of a nonconsumptive nature, such as feeding, observing, and photographing wildlife. We obtained data on the number of people who engaged in these activities in calendar year 2001, where and how often they participated, and the amount of money they spend. Federal and state agencies will use the data to help manage the country's fish and wildlife resources.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The survey consisted of a preliminary screener questionnaire for 77,000 households. We used the screener questionnaire to determine eligibility for the remaining questionnaires. Eligibility was based on respondent participation or anticipated participation in fishing, hunting, and nonconsumptive activities in 2001. We asked detailed questions on these activities of any respondents having participated in these activities at the time of the screener (April-June 2001). We contacted the respondents who anticipated participating in these activities in September and October 2001. If they fished, hunted, or engaged in nonconsumptive activities at that point in time, we asked a series of detailed questions concerning their activities. In January and February 2002, we contacted all respondents previously selected for a final interview. Interviewing was conducted by computer-assisted personal interviewing.
4. **Type of respondent:** A household respondent for the screening interview and self-response with the selected participant for the detailed interview.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authority:** The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior is the sponsor. The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1956 and the Federal Aid in Sport, Fish, and Wildlife Restoration Acts authorized data collection for this survey. The U.S. Census Bureau performed the work under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8.
6. **Periodicity:** The FWS has sponsored surveys of fishing and hunting at 5-year intervals since 1955. The Census Bureau conducted all but the 1975 survey.
7. **Contact person:** Ken Kaplan, (301) 763-3789.

1. **Title: New York City Housing Vacancy Survey (NYCHVS)**
2. **Purpose:** To determine the vacancy rate for New York City's rental stock, which the city uses to enact specific policies. New York City also uses the data to measure the quality and quantity of housing and demographic characteristics of the city's residents.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The sample includes approximately 18,000 units to be selected from the Census 2000 address file. The sample is supplemented with additional units selected from new certificates of occupancy, lists of formerly nonresidential space converted to residential use, and lists of in-rem units. The survey uses clusters of up-to-four housing units selected from the sampling frame.
4. **Type of respondent:** A knowledgeable household member for occupied housing units. If the unit is vacant, respondents will include building managers, building superintendents, and knowledgeable neighbors.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (NYCHPD) sponsors the survey. Local authorization of the survey is pursuant to the Local Emergency Housing Rent Control Act (Chapter 8603, Laws of New York, as amended by Chapter 657, Laws of New York, 1967), Sections 26-414 and 26-415 of the Administrative Code of the City. Confidentiality of the respondents is protected under Title 13, Section 9, United States Code.
6. **Periodicity:** The NYCHPD must have the survey taken every three years.
7. **Release of results:** The U.S. Census Bureau does not publish the results of the NYCHVS in a formal manner as it does for other surveys. Tabulations from the 2002 survey will be posted to the Internet, as has the public use microdata file containing nonidentifiable individual records for 2002.
8. **Historical background:** The Census Bureau has conducted this survey for New York City since 1962. We selected a new sample, based on the 1990 census, for the 1991 survey. At that time, the questionnaire was revised to collect more extensive income, employment, and demographic characteristics. The 1996 questionnaire was expanded to include questions on handicapped accessibility of housing units. The 1999 questionnaire includes questions on the immigration status of the householder as well as detailed questions on rent subsidies. In 2002, we selected a new sample based on the 2000 census. In addition, the race question now allows for multiple responses, and three health-related questions were added to the survey form.
9. **Special features:** Data are also collected for single-room-occupancy units.

### **New York City Housing Vacancy Survey (continued)**

10. Future outlook: The next survey will be done in 2005.
11. Contact person: Alan Friedman or Robert Callis, Financial and Market Characteristics Branch, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, (301) 763-5664.

1. **Title:** **Police Public Contact Survey (PPCS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide national level information on the nature and consequences of respondents' interactions with police and the possible use of excessive force by law enforcement officers during these interactions.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** Households in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample that are scheduled for their first through seventh interview are eligible for the supplement. Of the 56,000 designated addresses located throughout the United States, approximately 84,700 respondents will be eligible for the supplement. The U.S. Census Bureau interviewers will administer the supplemental questions to all self-interviewed people within these households who are age 16 or older. The survey, which will start in July 2002 and extend through December 2002, will be conducted for a 6-month period.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by each household member age 16 or older.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) will bear all costs of the supplement. All information that can identify individuals is held strictly confidential according to the provisions stated in Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, and Title 42, United States Code, Sections 3789g and 3735. Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732, of the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979 authorizes the collection of statistics on victimization. The Attorney General's mandate set forth by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 requires collection, evaluation, and publication of data on the "use of excessive force by law enforcement officers."
6. **Periodicity:** The survey was conducted from July 1999 through December 1999. Interviewing was conducted during the first two weeks of each month. We will conduct this survey again during July through December 2002 and plan to conduct it every three years thereafter.
7. **Release of results:** The BJS is responsible for the statistical analysis and the publication of the data from the PPCS.
8. **Historical background:** In May, June, and July 1996, the BJS supplemented the NCVS with a pilot test of the PPCS instrument designed to collect answers from respondents to a series of questions about the nature and consequences of their face-to-face interactions with the police. Respondents in the PPCS were asked about their contacts with the police during the 12 months prior to the interview. Findings from the first PPCS were reported in the November 1997 BJS-National Criminal Justice (NCJ) publication, *Police Use of Force: Collection of National Data (NCJ-165040)*. The survey findings provided empirical information to help guide future development of an improved questionnaire on the topic. The BJS redesigned the PPCS for the 1999 field test to accomplish a number

## Police Public Contact Supplement (continued)

of objectives not addressed by the original survey instrument, particularly with respect to broadening the range of participants describing their interactions with the police. We will conduct the PPCS from July 2002 through December 2002 once again as a supplement to the NCVS.

9. Special features: The PPCS will be conducted for a 6-month period. Data will be collected by interviewers using a paper questionnaire and by computer-assisted telephone interviewing. The majority of the interviews will be conducted over the telephone.
10. Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925.

1. **Title:** **Private School Survey (PSS)**
2. **Purpose:** To develop and maintain a comprehensive universe file of private schools in the United States and to obtain data from these schools that are comparable to the state level data obtained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) for the public school sector. The characteristics collected include religious orientation, length of school year, grade levels offered, number of students and teachers, and the number of high school graduates.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** For the 1999-2000 survey, we contacted approximately 37,000 schools on the existing universe. During a state and association list update, about 3,275 traditional schools (any of Grades 1 through 12 or comparable ungraded levels) and 1,050 early childhood programs that offer kindergarten were identified and added to the survey. We also conducted an area search of selected primary sampling units; 1,174 eligible schools (any of Grades kindergarten through 12 or comparable ungraded levels) were discovered in that operation and added to the survey.

We collected most data by mail; nonrespondents and schools added during the area search listing were contacted by computer-assisted telephone interviewing, with the regional offices following up any remaining cases that were unable to contact. For the 1999-2000 survey, data collection occurred between October and May of the school year.

4. **Type of respondent:** School principal or other knowledgeable school staff member.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authority:** The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 20, United States Code, 9003, 9004 Section 405(b), and 9007 Section 408 of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** We conduct the PSS biennially. The 2001-2002 PSS began in October 2001.
7. **Release of results:** The NCES released the following report from the 1999-2000 survey:  
  
*Private School Universe Survey, 1999-2000* (Publication No. NCES 2001-330, August 2001).
8. **Historical background:** The survey, first conducted in 1989, was designed to collect private school data comparable to information being collected on public schools. The design called for collecting data from all private schools every other year and from a sample of 1,200 private schools each year. The NCES used the data from the yearly survey to provide early estimates of private school characteristics to accompany the early estimates for public schools. Because



the NCES decided to stop publishing early

### **Private School Survey (continued)**

estimates for the public schools, 1992 was the last year for the early estimates survey for private schools.

9. Special features: For most administrations of the PSS, we collected data only for schools that had any Grades 1-12. Beginning with the 1995-1996 survey, however, we included schools where the highest instruction level is kindergarten. The NCES plans to use the data for these schools to create a universe of early education schools that will be used as the sampling frame for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study.
10. Contact person: Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791.

1. **Title: Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS)**
2. **Purpose:** To collect the information necessary for a complete picture of American elementary and secondary education. The data collected permit detailed analyses of the characteristics of schools, principals, teachers, and students; the linkage of the SASS components enables researchers to examine the relationships among these elements of the education system. Topics covered by the SASS components include teacher supply and demand; descriptive characteristics and staffing patterns of schools; workplace conditions and policies of schools and public school districts; education and work experience of teachers and principals; the principals' and teachers' opinions on the adequacy of facilities and support; demographic characteristics of students, teachers, and principals; and student participation in programs, such as the National School Lunch Program, before-school or after-school day care, and programs for gifted or talented students.

In the 1999-2000 SASS, the scope of the survey was expanded to include information on professional development activities for teachers and other staff, technology in the schools, education services for migrant students, and charter schools.

3. **Survey design and sample size:** The samples for the 1993-1994 school year included approximately 13,300 schools that had any of Grades 1-12 (or comparable ungraded levels), the principals of the selected schools, about 68,000 of their teachers, and approximately 7,900 students who were taught by the sample teachers. Also selected were the school districts (approximately 5,600) that operated the public schools selected for sample. Approximately 30 percent of the school sample overlapped the 1990-1991 survey sample in order to reduce longitudinal variance in the data. The universe for the 1993-1994 public school sample was the National Center for Education Statistics' (NCES) 1991-1992 Common Core of Data. The private school universe was the 1991-1992 Private School Survey (PSS) (see PSS description). The public school, principal, teacher, and district samples were designed to produce national and state representative data. The private school, principal, and teacher samples were designed to produce national estimates and estimates for 19 association/affiliation groups. The student samples, both public and private, were designed to produce only nationally representative data.

For the 1999-2000 SASS, the school sample was expanded to include 1,122 charter schools, and the student samples were dropped. For the charter schools, the principal and a sample of teachers were selected for participation in the survey. For charter schools that are operated by school districts or similar organizations, the operating agencies were included in the sample of school districts. The sample also was expanded to include approximately 800 schools that were included in the NCES's National Assessment of Education Progress Survey.

## Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)

We collect the SASS data by mail; mail nonrespondents are contacted by telephone or personal visit. During the 2001-2002 school year, we conducted a field test to determine whether we will collect SASS data using field staff exclusively.

4. Type of respondent: Self-response by teachers and principals. Since the school and school district data are administrative in nature, any knowledgeable people in the school and the district may respond. These are usually the principal and the district administrator.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The NCES, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 20, United States Code, 9003, 9004 Section 405(b), and 9007 Section 408 of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. Periodicity: The Census Bureau conducted the SASS in the 1987-1988, 1990-1991, 1993-1994, and 1999-2000 school years. The next survey is planned for 2003-2004.
7. Release of results: The NCES released the following reports from the 1993-1994 SASS:

Schools and Staffing in the U.S.: Selected Data for Public and Private Schools, 1993-1994 (E.D. Tab, NCES 95-191).

Schools and Staffing Survey: A Statistical Profile, 1993-1994 (NCES 96-124).

SASS by State, 1993-1994 Schools and Staffing Survey: Selected State Results (NCES 96-312).

Student Records Questionnaire: School Year 1993-1994, with Special Emphasis on American Indian and Alaska Native Students (NCES 97-449).

Characteristics of American Indian and Alaska Native Education (NCES 97-451).

A Profile of Policies and Practices for Limited English Proficient Students: Screening Methods, Program Support, and Teacher Training, 1993-1994 (NCES 97-472).

Time Spent Teaching Core Academic Subjects in Elementary Schools (NCES 97-293).

America's Teachers: Profile of a Profession, 1993-1994 (NCES 97-460).

## Schools and Staffing Survey (continued)

Public and Private School Principals in the United States: A Statistical Profile, 1987-1988 to 1993-1994 (NCES 97-455).

School Library Media Centers: 1993-1994 (NCES 98-282).

Public School Districts in the United States: A Statistical Profile, 1987-1988 to 1993-1994 (NCES 98-203).

8. Historical background: While the NCES conducted surveys similar in content to these in the past using private contractors, the 1988 survey was the first time in which all the surveys were completed at the same time in an integrated sample design.
9. Special features: In the 1993-1994 school year, we conducted a library media center survey (LMC) (see LMC description) in about 7,000 of the 13,300 SASS sample schools. We obtained data on library staffing, resources, and funding. For these selected schools, we also interviewed the head librarian to obtain demographic, academic, and work experience data for these people. In the 1999-2000 survey, the LMC was conducted in all SASS sample schools (except charter and NAEP overlap). Respondents were offered an Internet reporting option.

A sample of 1993-1994 SASS teacher respondents was contacted during the 1994-1995 school year for the Teacher Follow-Up Survey (TFS) (see TFS description). This survey was conducted again in 2000-2001.

We also conducted a survey of student records in 1,700 schools in 1994-1995. For this survey, we asked a subsample of the SASS schools to provide data from their administrative records for about 7,900 students. Information collected included demographic data, participation in selected federal programs, and enrollment in selected science and math classes.

During the 1997-1998 school year, we conducted a small field test of a revised teacher listing form and proposed new questionnaire items for the 1999-2000 survey. We also conducted a field test during the 1998-1999 school year; this test included items tested during the 1997-1998 test, items included in previous full-scale administrations of the SASS, and some new, previously untested items. As part of the effort to improve the survey, the Demographic Statistical Methods Division and the Center for Survey Methods Research also do research to test methods and procedures.

10. Contact person: Sharon Fondelier, (301) 763-3809.



1. **Title: Survey of Doctorate Recipients (SDR)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide policymakers and researchers with data for making informed decisions related to the educational achievement and career movement of the country's doctoral scientists and engineers. The National Science Foundation (NSF) combines this information with similar survey data from the National Survey of College Graduates and the National Survey of Recent College Graduates. The integrated data serve as the basis for the Scientists and Engineers Statistical Data System formerly known as the Scientific and Technical Personnel Data System as mandated by Congress.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The NSF sponsors this biennial, longitudinal survey. The core sample is selected from the Doctorate Records File (DRF), an ongoing census of all research doctorates earned in the United States since 1920. Every two years a new cohort of recently graduated doctorates is added to the sample. The 2001 sample includes approximately 40,000 sample persons; we included approximately 10 percent from the new cohort and the remainder of the sample from the DRF. The 2001 SDR sample includes individuals who earned a doctoral degree from a U.S. college or university in science or engineering; were U.S. citizens or, if non-U.S. citizens, planned to remain in the United States after a degree award; and less than 76 years of age. The 2001 sample is stratified by three variables (field of degree, gender, and a demographic group variable) into 240 strata.

Data collection is by mail with a follow-up of mail nonrespondents by computer-assisted telephone interviewing. We completed data collection in November 2001. We are scheduled to release a final edited data file to the NSF by mid-August 2002.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by the designated respondent only.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The NSF sponsors the survey under the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended, Title 42, United States Code, Section 1862. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the SDR portion of the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code.
6. **Periodicity:** The SDR was conducted biennially since 1973 for the NSF in conjunction with the National Institutes of Health and other sponsors.
7. **Release of results:** The NSF releases reports from each round of the survey at periodic intervals. The NSF uses the data to prepare Congressionally mandated reports such as *Women, Minorities, and Persons with Disabilities in Science and Engineering* and *Science and Engineering Indicators*.

## **Survey of Doctorate Recipients (continued)**

8. Historical background: The NSF initiated the SDR in 1973 to create a comprehensive roster of doctorate holders in science and engineering who are pursuing their professional careers in the United States. This roster replaced the NSF's National Register of Scientific and Engineering Personnel. The National Research Council conducted the SDR until 1997. The National Opinion Research Corporation conducted the SDR in 1997. The Census Bureau conducted this survey for the first time in 1999.
9. Contact: La Terri D. Bynum, (301) 763-3858.

1. **Title: Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)**
2. **Purpose:** To collect source and amount of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, and general demographic characteristics to measure the effectiveness of existing federal, state, and local programs; to estimate future costs and coverage for government programs, such as food stamps; and to provide improved statistics on the distribution of income in the country.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The survey design is a continuous series of national panels, with sample size ranging from approximately 14,000 to 36,700 interviewed households. The duration of each panel ranges from 2 ½ years to 4 years. The SIPP sample is a multistage-stratified sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. For the 1984-1993 panels, a new panel of households was introduced each year in February. A 4-year 1996 panel was introduced in April 1996; a 3-year panel was started in February 2000 but cancelled after 8 months for budget reasons; and a 3-year panel was introduced in February 2001.

The SIPP content is built around a "core" of labor force, program participation, and income questions designed to measure the economic situation of people in the United States. These questions expand the data currently available on the distribution of cash and noncash income and are repeated at each wave of interviewing. The survey uses a 4-month recall period, with approximately the same number of interviews being conducted in each month of the 4-month period for each wave. Interviews are conducted by personal visit and by decentralized telephone.

The survey was designed also to provide a broader context for analysis by adding questions on a variety of topics not covered in the core section. These questions are labeled "topical modules" and are assigned to particular interviewing waves of the survey. Topics covered by the modules include personal history, child care, wealth, program eligibility, child support, utilization and cost of health care, disability, school enrollment, taxes, and annual income.

4. **Type of respondent:** All household members 15 years old and over are interviewed by self-response, if possible; proxy response is permitted when household members are not available for interviewing.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authority:** The U.S. Census Bureau sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.
6. **Periodicity:** A continuing survey with monthly interviewing.



## Survey of Income and Program Participation (continued)

7. Release of results: We release the data periodically in cross-sectional, topical module, and longitudinal reports. We also release public use files containing the core data on income reciprocity and program participation. These files are available currently for all waves of the 1984 through 1993 panels, as well as all waves of the 1996 panel. Topical module files containing core and topical module data also are available for the 1984 through 1988 panels, 1990 through 1993 panels, and Waves 1 through 9 of the 1996 panel. Longitudinal files are also available for the 1984 through 1993 panels, as well as for Waves 1 through 5 of the 1990 panel and for Waves 1 through 7 of the 1992 panel. Longitudinal files for the first four waves of the 1996 panel core should be available by May 2002
8. Historical background: Considerable efforts and funding were invested in developmental work leading to the SIPP. The Income Survey Development Program, conducted between 1977 and 1981, developed survey data collection strategies and instruments, as well as data processing strategies for the SIPP. The survey was originally envisioned as a jointly funded effort by the Census Bureau and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Work was well underway for a February 1982 start of the survey when the HHS had to withdraw its support due to funding problems. As a result, the survey was postponed until the Census Bureau received adequate funding from Congress to conduct the survey. Interviewing for the first panel, the 1984 panel, began in October 1983 with a sample size of approximately 26,000 designated households selected from 174 current survey primary sample units.

As part of our transition to the redesigned SIPP, the 1992 panel was extended to ten waves, and the 1993 panel was extended to nine waves. We did not introduce new panels in 1994 and 1995. Before the redesigned SIPP questionnaire was introduced in the 1996 panel, a dress rehearsal was conducted between February 1995 and September 1995. The dress rehearsal consisted of a Wave 1 and a Wave 2 interview in approximately 9,000 households.

9. Current operations: The SIPP questionnaire was redesigned, and a new sample design was introduced starting with the 1996 panel. The 1996 panel consisted of 36,700 households, which were interviewed 12 times from April 1996 through March 2000. The 2000 panel consists of approximately 11,500 households. Interviewing for the 2000 panel began in February 2000 but was suspended in September 2000 due to budget constraints. The 2001 panel began in February 2001 and consists of 36,700 households to be interviewed nine times. Due to budget constraints, the sample was cut by 15 percent in Wave 2 (the second interview and beyond). The survey also instituted in this panel two incentive experiments, one discretionary controlled by field representatives and one triggered by refusal in the previous waves in

## **Survey of Income and Program Participation (continued)**

order to reduce sample attrition. The SIPP interviews are conducted using a computer-assisted interview on a laptop computer.

10. Contact person: Judy Eargle, (301) 763-5263.

1. **Title: Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) for Social Security Administration (SSA) Beneficiaries**
2. **Purpose:** To collect source and amount of income, labor force information, program participation and eligibility data, disability, and health care utilization of current SSA program recipients to assist the SSA in planning for the future needs of its beneficiaries.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** A sample of current beneficiaries of the Social Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) programs is selected via simple random sampling of four-digit zip codes. The survey is representative of the contiguous United States and is designed to yield a total of 1,000 completed interviews equally distributed between the two SSA programs.

The SIPP for SSA Beneficiaries content is the Wave 6 SIPP core and topical module. The core collects data on labor force, program participation, and income and is designed to measure the economic situation of people in the United States. The topical module consists of additional questions about medical expenses and utilization of health care, work-related expenses, child support paid, assets and liabilities, and eligibility. The survey uses a 4-month recall period. The instrument is computer-based and the interviews are conducted by personal visit and decentralized telephone.

4. **Type of respondent:** The beneficiary and all household members 15 years old and over are interviewed by self-response. A proxy response is permitted when the beneficiary or other household members are not available for interviewing.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authority:** The SSA is sponsoring the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 1110. The U.S. Census Bureau is performing the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** A one-time survey to be conducted in January 2003. There is the potential that the survey will be repeated using the Wave 9 SIPP in January 2004.
7. **Release of results:** We will provide the SSA with a public use file containing the core and topical module data. All reports discussing the results of this survey will be released by the sponsoring agency.
8. **Contact person:** Kathleen P. Creighton, (301) 763-3814.

1. **Title: Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2004 Methods Panel**
2. **Purpose:** To improve the quality of the SIPP core data by improving individual items and sections of the questionnaire; reducing nonresponse to particular survey items; and redesigning the instrument to be more easily administered by interviewers and less burdensome for respondents.

The methods panel staff has the following objectives: design and evaluate alternative measurement approaches for core SIPP items in cognitive and field tests; evaluate revised core instruments used in Wave 1 and Wave 2 against current SIPP instrumentation in an experimental field test; incorporate the best performing measurement approaches in final Wave 1 and Wave 2+ core instruments; and deliver final core instruments to the Demographic Surveys Division (DSD) in time for implementation in the 2004 panel (July 2003 for Wave 1; November 2003 for Wave 2).

The topic areas which will be the focus of the research and redesign efforts include roster questions and probes; the structure of the demographic questions; and questions on sources and amounts of income and on labor force participation, particularly among contingent and self-employed workers.

3. **Survey design, sample size, and response rates:** The experiment will be carried out in three phases. Each phase of testing will consist of a representative sample of households in six regional offices—Philadelphia, Kansas City, Seattle, Charlotte, Atlanta, and Dallas—randomly assigned to a test group and a control group. Each test group will receive the experimental instrument, and each control group will receive the current SIPP instrument.

The sample for Wave 1 of the first experiment consisted of 2,020 eligible households, split roughly evenly across treatment groups. We obtained a response rate of 84 percent, which resulted in 1,696 interviewed households: 854 test and 842 control.

The sample for Wave 1 of the second experiment consisted of 2,160 eligible households, split roughly evenly across treatment groups. We obtained a response rate of 84.2 percent, which resulted in 1,819 interviewed households: 870 test and 949 control.

The sample for Wave 1 of the third experiment consists of approximately 1,500 addresses per treatment, and we expect to yield approximately 1,000 interviewed households per treatment group (total = 2,000). To maintain comparability between the test and control treatments, the sample addresses will be split evenly between treatments and across counties. This will make it feasible to assign sample cases so that each field representative's (FR) assignment has approximately the same number of test and control treatment households.

## Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2004 Methods Panel (continued)

4. Type of respondent: All household members 15 years old and over are interviewed by self-response, if possible; proxy response is permitted when household members are not available for interviewing.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authority: The U.S. Census Bureau sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 13, United States Code, Section 182.
6. Periodicity: The first experiment focused exclusively on testing the proposed revisions to the Wave 1 instrument. This test was administered in August and September 2000 to both the test and control groups. The second experiment focused on both Waves 1 and 2. A refined Wave 1 experimental instrument and the official SIPP Wave 1 instrument were administered in June and July 2001 to new sample groups. In October and November 2001, the same sample groups were given a second interview (Wave 2). A new sample of households was drawn the third experiment, and another Wave 1 control and experimental test in July and August 2002 and a similar Wave 2 test in November and December.
7. Release of results: To incorporate refinements to each repetition of the experimental instrument and to produce a final fully tested instrument for the SIPP 2004 panel, we must produce and evaluate methods panel results very quickly. Our goal is to produce and compare household nonresponse rates across test and control groups within one week of each experiment's close out and item nonresponse rates within one month.
8. Historical background: The SIPP is a longitudinal survey that provides data on the distribution of income, wealth, and poverty in the United States and on the effects of federal and state programs on families and individuals. Currently, the SIPP consists of 9 waves, with each wave administered every four months to a nationally representative sample.

In 1996, the SIPP Executive Committee established the Continuous Instrument Improvement Group (CIIG), consisting of staff from numerous divisions, whose task was to review and improve the SIPP core instrument and, if possible, shorten it to reduce respondent burden. The CIIG generated an extensive set of recommendations ranging from minor wording changes to considerable restructuring of some sections of the instrument. The need for thorough and rigorous testing led the CIIG to recommend the creation of a methods panel, separate from the production survey. The methods panel project consists of a small survey separate from the SIPP 2001 panel, which is experimentally designed to support rigorous testing of new alternative instrumentation.

## Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2004 Methods Panel (continued)

9. Current operations: We completed interviewing for Replicate 1 in August and September 2000, Replicate 2 Wave 1 in June and July 2001, and Replicate 2 Wave 2 in October and November 2001. We are currently analyzing item nonresponse rates using the weighted data and developing programs to look at longitudinal transitions of general income and employment earnings. We completed a formal experimentation of alternative questionnaires in Replicate 2. The research and analytic components consisted of literature reviews on dependent interviewing and the use of event histories as a way of improving responses, cognitive testing of alternative questions in our cognitive laboratory at the Census Bureau, and analysis of existing SIPP data to ascertain the quality of the current approach to collecting information. The results of these research tasks guided the formulation of alternative instruments, which were formally tested in the field tests. We made revisions to the SIPP Methods Panel Wave 1 and Wave 2 questionnaires for computer-assisted personal interviewing on a laptop computer. We are currently analyzing the data collected during the field tests and comparing data quality between the various approaches that were tested. We are also debriefing the field staff to help us evaluate the usability of the alternative instruments. Both data quality and usability are currently being used to the formulate final Wave 1 and Wave 2 instruments to be tested in Replicate 3 (July, August, November, and December 2002).
10. Contact person: Heather C. Holbert, (301) 763-5435.

1. **Title:** **Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (SILJ)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide detailed information on the criminal histories of jail inmates, their recent offenses and sentences, their socioeconomic and family backgrounds, their use of drugs and alcohol, and their activities and the health care they receive while confined. The survey also provides information on victims of violent offenders. The jail condition questions were removed for the 2002 survey and questions pertaining to police contact were added in 2002.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The national survey was implemented in the field in January 2002. The original start date was September 2001, but a number of factors contributed to its delay. The terrorist attacks of September 11<sup>th</sup> was a contributing factor, but also the postponement resulted from delays in obtaining permissions from the 465 jails selected to participate. We completed the inmate interviews in early April 2002. We conducted approximately 6,953 personal interviews with a 89.8 percent response rate using laptop computers (called computer-assisted interviews) with inmates in about 420 (39 facilities refused; 7 facilities closed) city and county jails distributed nationwide.

In March 2001, we conducted a pretest in which we completed approximately 100 interviews with inmates in two jails. The two jails where the pretest was conducted were: (1) Arlington County Detention Facility, Arlington, Virginia, and (2) Prince Georges County Correctional Center, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. The pretest was conducted to test the feasibility of the survey content and survey operations. Prior to the pretest, the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) staff conducted cognitive interviews with inmates in the Montgomery County Detention Center. During the cognitive testing, nine interviews were completed using a single battery of questions. The purpose of the cognitive interviews was to determine whether the inmates have any problems understanding the questions or whether they may be inclined to object or give false answers to specific types of inquiries.
4. **Type of respondent:** Inmates in a nationally representative sample of jails.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The BJS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the surveys under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey is conducted periodically, approximately every five years, to provide current information. Selected inmates are interviewed once, and all interviewing is expected to be completed within a 8-week period. This interviewing period is dependent, however, upon the ease with which the field representatives gain access to the inmates.

## Survey of Inmates of Local Jails (continued)

7. Release of results: The Census Bureau collects, processes, and tabulates the data. The BJS analyzes the data and publishes reports, generally one to two years after such surveys are completed. Publications from the most recent survey include *Women Offenders; Drug Use, Testing and Treatment in Jails; DWI Offenders Under Correctional Supervision; Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996; Veterans in Prison or Jail; and Mental Health and Treatment of Inmates and Probationers*.
8. Historical background: The SILJ was previously conducted and processed by the Census Bureau in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1989, and 1996.
9. Special features: Even though the SILJ was a computer-assisted personal interview survey in 1996, the inmate sample listing and selection procedure were manual or paper and pencil. For the 2002 survey, interviewers used a computer-sample listing instrument and used a notebook computer to perform the sample selection.
10. Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925.



1. **Title: Survey of Market Absorption (SOMA)**
2. **Purpose:** To measure the rate at which different types of new rental apartments and new condominium apartments are absorbed, that is, taken off the market, usually by being rented or sold over the course of the first 12 months following completion of a building.
3. **Sample design and sample size:** In each month of the year, buildings completed with five or more units in the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Construction (SOC) are selected; and an initial interview conducted. The number of respondents may vary from month to month since each month's work load is dependent on the number of completions in the SOC. To regulate costs and staff requirements better, the monthly sample is limited to no more than 1,250 cases. If the number of completions in a month exceeds 1,250, a subsample of completions is selected. Thus far, this cutoff has not been exceeded. Therefore, no subsampling has taken place.

After the initial interview, subsequent interviews are done at 3-month intervals only at buildings that are not completely absorbed. Interviewing continues until all units in a building are absorbed for up to one year. (Units in federally-subsidized buildings are not followed up after the initial three months; those units are considered absorbed.)
4. **Type of respondent:** We will interview the builder, the building owner or manager, or a rental or sales agent on site.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 12, United States Code, Sections 1701z-1 and 2.
6. **Periodicity:** This is an ongoing survey with interviewing every month.
7. **Release of results:** Reports are published by the sponsor and the Census Bureau quarterly. In addition, there is an annual report published in April of each year and a characteristics of new apartments report published in July of each year. All results including "unpublished" metropolitan area data are posted to the Internet quarterly.
8. **Historical background:** This survey is conducted on a continuing basis since 1971. Historical data are updated each year and are included in the annual report every five years. Beginning with completions in 2002, questions regarding availability of "assisted living" services will be added. A screener question asking age restriction (55+) will determine if interviewers pose these new questions.

### **Survey of Market Absorption (continued)**

9. Contact person: Alan Friedman, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, (301) 763-5664.

1. **Title:** **Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide detailed criminal history information on state and federal prisoners, their current offenses, their socioeconomic and family backgrounds, their history of drug and alcohol use, and their activities and health care received while confined. The survey will also provide information on the victims of violent offenders.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The national survey will be conducted in January 2003. We will conduct approximately 18,000 personal interviews using laptop computers (called computer-assisted interviews) with inmates in 290 state and 40 federal prisons nationwide. In October 2002, we expect to conduct a pretest in which we will complete approximately 100 interviews with inmates in four prisons (three state, one federal).
4. **Type of respondent:** Inmates in a nationally representative sample of state and federal prisons.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The survey is sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts surveys under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey is conducted periodically, approximately every five years, to provide current information. Selected inmates are interviewed once, and all interviewing is expected to be completed within a 10-week period. This interviewing period is dependent, however, upon the ease with which the field representatives gain access to the inmates.
7. **Release of results:** Analysis and publication of the data are the responsibility of the BJS. Generally, reports are published one to two years after such surveys are conducted.
8. **Historical background:** The SPI is the joint survey of the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) and the Survey of Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities (SIFCF). The SISCF was previously conducted in 1974, 1979, 1986, 1991 and 1997. The SIFCF was conducted with the SISCF by the Census Bureau in 1991 and 1997.
9. **Contact Person:** Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925.

1. **Title: Survey of Program Dynamics (SPD)**
2. **Purpose:** To collect longitudinal data on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of a nationally representative sample of the U.S. population that permits the evaluation of the welfare reform legislation and its impact on the American people over time. These data will provide the basis for an overall evaluation of how welfare reforms are achieving the aims of the Administration and the Congress and meeting the needs of the American people.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** Congress mandated that the U.S. Census Bureau through the SPD continue to collect data as necessary from the 1992 and 1993 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) panels. The data collected from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels provided us with three years of longitudinal baseline data prior to major welfare reform legislation. Data collected in these panels included family/household composition, program eligibility, access and participation, transfer income, and in-kind benefits; detailed economic and demographic data on employment and job transitions; and income. The three years of the SIPP data combined with the six years of the SPD data will provide data for a 10-year period.

The SPD has three phases:

Phase 1: *The 1997 SPD "Bridge" Survey*

The 1997 SPD bridged the gap in data between the close of the SIPP panels and the start of the SPD. We recontacted the interviewed sample people from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP panels and brought them back into sample for the SPD. We used a slightly modified version of the March 1997 Current Population Survey questionnaire. The 1997 SPD Bridge Survey also included questions not collected in 1995 from the 1992 SIPP panel. The sample size for the SPD Bridge Survey was approximately 38,000 households (HHs). We interviewed 30,125 HHs during the SPD Bridge Survey.

Phase 2: *The 1998 SPD*

The second phase of the SPD is the full implementation of the core SPD questionnaire and an adolescent self-administered questionnaire. We obtained information for the core using a computer-assisted SPD instrument with annual recall for the preceding calendar year. The SPD core instrument included retrospective questions for all people aged 15 years and over, focusing on such topics as jobs, income, and program participation.

Additional questions focusing on children in the household gathered information on school status, activities at home, child care, health care, and child support. Also included in the 1998 SPD was a topical module that used an adolescent self-administered

## Survey of Program Dynamics (continued)

questionnaire that obtained information from people 12 to 17 years of age. The sample for the 1998 SPD was 19,129 HHs, subsampled from interviewed HHs in the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey.

We interviewed approximately 16,400 of the eligible HHs during the 1998 interview period.

### Phase 3: 1999-2002 SPD

#### *The 1999 SPD*

In addition to the core questions, the 1999 SPD asked questions on Extended Measures of Children's Well-Being. The data collection period ran from April 29, 1999, to June 30, 1999. The sample consisted of all eligible HHs from the 1998 SPD, including HHs that were interviews, refusals, temporarily absent, institutionalized, and unable to locate. We interviewed approximately 16,650 HHs during the 1999 interview period. To maintain the sample, we gave all Type A HHs from 1998 and all new Type A HHs in 1999 a \$40 incentive to gain their cooperation. By using incentives, the SPD was able to maintain a response rate of 85 percent in 1998 and 1999.

#### *The 2000 SPD*

In addition to the core questions, the 2000 SPD asked questions on Children's Residential History. The data collection period ran from April 27, 2000, to July 17, 2000. The sample consisted of all eligible HHs from the 1999 SPD and was supplemented with 3,500 HHs that were noninterviews for the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey.

For 2000, we interviewed approximately 18,710 HHs. A \$40 incentive was given to all Type A noninterviewed HHs from 1998, all Type A noninterviewed HHs and reluctant HHs from 1999, and all new Type A noninterviewed HHs or reluctant HHs in 2000. We also provided all 3,500 SPD Bridge Survey noninterviewed HHs a \$100 incentive to gain their cooperation. By using incentives, the SPD was able to maintain a basic response rate of 85 percent for 1998, 1999, and 2000. The \$100 incentive allowed us to conduct an interview for 52 percent of the 3,500 SPD Bridge Survey noninterviewed HHs.

#### *The 2001 SPD*

In addition to the core questions, the 2001 SPD asked adolescents (ages 12-17) an Adolescent Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQ). The SAQ was originally asked during the 1998 SPD data collection. The 2001 data collection period ran from

## Survey of Program Dynamics (continued)

April 27, 2001, to July 31, 2001. The sample consisted of 20,184 eligible basic SPD cases; 3,617 eligible noninterview cases from the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey; and 5,540 eligible noninterview cases from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP Panels, Waves 2 through 10.

For 2001, we interviewed approximately 22,328 HHs. A \$40 incentive was given to all Type A noninterviewed HHs from and reluctant HHs from 1998, 1999, and 2000; all new Type A noninterviewed HHs or reluctant HHs in 2001; and all 3,500 SPD Bridge Survey noninterviewed HHs. We also provided all 5,540 SIPP 1992 and 1993 noninterviewed HHs a \$100 incentive to gain their cooperation. By using incentives, the SPD was able to maintain a basic response rate of 84 percent, improve the SPD Bridge noninterview sample to 61.1 percent, and achieve a rate of 52 percent for the 1992 and 1993 SIPP noninterview sample. The reintroduction of attrited nonrespondents should improve the reliability of the SPD data.

### *The 2002 SPD*

In addition to the core questions, the 2002 SPD asked questions on Extended Measures of Children's Well-Being. The 2002 data collection period ran from April 25, 2002, to June 30, 2002.

Due to budget restrictions, the sample for the 2002 SPD was reduced by one third. The sample reduction was across the three sample groups: the SPD Basic sample, the SPD Bridge Noninterviewed sample, and the 1992 and 1993 SIPP Noninterviewed sample. The sample will consist of 19,104 eligible cases.

4. Type of respondent: A HH respondent, who must be a knowledgeable HH member, 15 years old or older, provides information for each HH member. Questions about children 14 years old or younger, except the SAQ, are asked only of parents or legal guardians.
5. Sponsoring agency and legal authorities: The Census Bureau conducts the survey under the authority of Title 42, United States Code, Section 614.
6. Periodicity: A longitudinal survey conducted on a yearly basis, with interviewing planned for May through July.
7. Release of results: The Census Bureau will collect and process the data to create a calendar year and longitudinal public use microdata files. The results from the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey and the 1998 SPD calendar year files were released. The SPD First Longitudinal file containing data from 1992 to 1997 (except 1995) was released in

## Survey of Program Dynamics (continued)

September 2001. The second longitudinal file containing data from 1992 to 1999 (except 1995) is scheduled for release in early to mid-2002.

8. Historical background: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-193) requires and funds a new survey by the Census Bureau, the SPD. Public Law 104-193 requires the Census Bureau to "continue to collect data on the 1992 and 1993 panels of the SIPP as necessary to obtain such information as will enable interested people to evaluate the impact [of the law] on a random national sample of recipients of assistance under state programs funded under this part and (as appropriate) other low-income families and, in doing so, shall pay particular attention to the issues of out-of-wedlock birth, welfare dependency, the beginning and end of welfare spells, the causes of repeat welfare spells, and shall obtain information about the status of children participating in such panels."
9. Special features: The survey meets a specific need to evaluate the effects of the 1996 welfare reforms not currently addressed by other surveys. The SPD tested a \$20 incentive to evaluate its effect in returning a HH to sample during the 1997 SPD Bridge Survey data collection. The survey also gave a \$40 incentive during the 2000 and 2001 data collections to all 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001 Type A noninterviewed HHs and potential 1999, 2000, and 2001 Type A noninterviewed HHs to maintain our response rates. The SPD plans to provide the \$40 incentive for previous and current Type A HHs until the end of the survey data collection in 2002. During the 2001 data collection, the SPD gave a \$40 household incentive to each household that completed an SAQ interview for all eligible adolescent (ages 12-17) and gave a \$100 incentive to all 5,540 noninterview cases from the 1992 and 1993 SIPP Panels.
10. Future outlook: The SPD longitudinal data will enable interested people to evaluate the welfare reform legislation and its impact on the American people. The final SPD longitudinal file will contain nine years of data collection. It is scheduled for release in 2003.
11. Contact person: Patrick J. Benton, (301) 763-4618.

1. **Title:** **Teacher Follow-Up Survey (TFS)**
2. **Purpose:** To determine the teacher-attrition rates in public and private schools and to obtain data on the characteristics of teachers who leave the profession and those who stay.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The sample is a subset of teachers who participated in the most recent Schools and Staffing Surveys (SASS). Prior to the TFS sample selection, we contact the SASS schools to find out which teachers have left since the SASS interview. In 1995-1996, approximately 7,000 teachers—about 4,000 still teaching and the other 3,000 no longer teaching—were selected. For the 2000-2001 survey, approximately 1,200 teachers from charter schools were included. We collect the data by mail; nonrespondents are contacted by field representatives for follow-up. Data collection began in January 2001 and was completed in May 2001.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by the selected teachers.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Office of Educational Research and Improvement, sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 20, United States Code, 9003, 9004 Section 405(b), and 9007 Section 408 of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code, Section 1525.
6. **Periodicity:** We conducted the TFS in school years 1988-1989, 1991-1992, 1994-1995, and 2000-2001; that is, one year after the SASS. The next survey is planned for 2004-2005.
7. **Release of results:** We delivered a public use file to the sponsor in February 1996 for the 1994-1995 survey. The latest report released by the NCES is Characteristics of Stayers, Movers, and Leavers: Results of the Teacher Follow-Up Survey, 1994-1995 (NCES 97-450).
8. **Historical background:** While the NCES had obtained teacher-attrition rates from the schools in the past, teachers were not contacted for the information. The first sample of teachers to provide this information was selected from the 1988 SASS.
9. **Contact person:** Sharon Fondelier, (301) 763-3809.



1. **Title: Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey (TPOPS)**
2. **Purpose:** To obtain the names and locations of retail, wholesale, and service establishments (outlets) at which consumers purchase specified goods and services (commodities). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses the data to select and update outlets included in their Consumer Price Index (CPI) pricing surveys.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** The interviewing periods are referenced by the 2-digit year and the 1-digit calendar quarter; for example, 021 is the first calendar quarter of 2002, 022 is the second calendar quarter of 2002, and so on. The interviewing period lasts for eight weeks each quarter.

The sample consists of telephone numbers selected by a methodology called random-digit dialing (RDD). We conduct the interviews using the computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) methodology. We conduct interviews only for those telephone numbers that are in residences or households.

We conduct interviews with households in the 87 primary sampling units (PSUs) that comprise the CPI area. Each telephone number or household is called and interviewed four consecutive quarters.

During the interview, we ask about the purchase of certain commodities. There are 214 commodities, and each commodity is assigned to one of 16 different groups. The groups are assigned to different PSUs in each interviewing period. In each interview, we ask the consumer unit about the purchase of commodities from only one of the 16 groups.

Although the number of telephone numbers called and completed interviews obtained vary by the PSU, the survey requirements call for 14,320 completed interviews each interviewing period. We monitor the number of completed interviews and add supplemental sample as necessary to obtain the required number of completed interviews.

4. **Type of respondent:** Any knowledgeable household member 18 years old or over provides information for the entire household.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The BLS sponsors the survey under the authority of Title 29, United States Code, Section 2. The U.S. Census Bureau performs the work under the authority of Title 15, United States Code.
6. **Periodicity:** A continuing survey with interviewing conducted for eight weeks during each calendar quarter.
7. **Release of results:** Neither the BLS nor the Census Bureau prepares reports from the data

collected in this survey.

### Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey (continued)

8. Historical background: We first conducted this survey in 1974. From 1974 to 1996, it was a personal-visit survey and was called the Point-of-Purchase Survey or the Current Point-of-Purchase (CPP) Survey. The Census Bureau conducted the personal-visit interviews under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8. We conducted the survey once each year, usually in April.

Through 1995, the sample consisted of 88 urban areas throughout the United States where the BLS conducted its CPI pricing surveys. The areas rotated into sample every five years so that approximately one-fifth of the 88 areas were in sample each year. There were about 5,700 designated sample addresses in sample each year. In 1996, we interviewed approximately 4,700 designated addresses in 21 sample areas.

From July 1995 through June 1996, we interviewed households selected by RDD using CATI. We interviewed approximately 3,000 households in 15 different areas in each calendar quarter that were not in the 1996 personal-visit sample. The purpose of these interviews was to collect outlet information on goods and services not asked in previous CPP surveys, which the BLS included in the CPI beginning in 1998. In January 1997, we began interviewing every three months using the RDD and CATI methodologies.

Prior to converting to the RDD and CATI methodologies, the BLS and the Census Bureau conducted a series of tests to determine whether or not we could conduct this survey using RDD as the sample source and CATI as the collection methodology. We conducted the tests in April 1988, April 1991, August 1991-June 1992, and from January 1993 through December 1994.

At the request of the BLS, we reduced the sample by about 2,500 completed interviews each quarter, effective with Q022. We phased-in the reduction over four consecutive quarters beginning in Q012..

9. Future outlook: A team of Census Bureau and BLS employees are converting the survey to Blaise. A prototype instrument was developed. The goal is to begin interviewing with the Blaise instrument in January 2004.
10. Contact person: Deborah Kinnaman, (301) 763-3801.

1. **Title:** **Workplace Risk Supplement (WRS)**
2. **Purpose:** To provide national level information on the risk factors that contribute to nonfatal workplace violence. This supplement is an effort to assemble critical information about circumstances surrounding incidents that occurred while a respondent was working or at work. This information includes details concerning the workplace, the relationship of the victim to the offender, and other risk factor information that currently do not exist for nonfatal workplace violence.
3. **Survey design and sample size:** Households in the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) sample that were scheduled for their first through seventh interview are eligible for the supplement. In the 56,000 designated addresses located throughout the United States, approximately 66,500 respondents are eligible for the supplement. The U.S. Census Bureau interviewers administer the supplemental questions to all self-interviewed people within these households, age 16 or older, who were employed during the 6-month reference period. The survey began in January 2002 and extends through June 2002.
4. **Type of respondent:** Self-response by each employed household member age 16 or older.
5. **Sponsoring agency and legal authorities:** The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) will bear all costs of the supplement. All information that can identify individuals is held strictly confidential according to the provisions stated in Title 13, United States Code, Section 9, and Title 42, United States Code, Sections 3789g and 3735. Title 42, United States Code, Section 3732, of the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1979 authorizes the collection of statistics on victimization.
6. **Periodicity:** The survey was conducted previously in February 1984 as a 1-time replacement to the National Crime Survey (NCS), the predecessor of the current NCVS. At that time, the survey was called the Victimization Risk Survey or the VRS. Interviewing was conducted during the first two weeks of the month. We are conducting this survey again as a supplement to the NCVS from January through June 2002. Currently, there are no plans to repeat this supplement at any time in the future.
7. **Release of results:** The NIOSH is responsible for the statistical analysis and the publication of the data from the WRS.
8. **Historical background:** In February 1984, the VRS replaced the NCS as a test of the new supplement questions. This survey was designed to collect the existing NCS information as well as information from respondents age 16 and older about risk factors that contributed to nonfatal workplace violence.

### **Workplace Risk Supplement (continued)**

9.     Special features: The WRS is being conducted for a 6-month period. Data are collected by interviewers using a paper questionnaire and by computer-assisted telephone interviewing. The majority of the interviews are conducted over the telephone.
10.    Contact person: Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925.

## **Descriptions Deleted Since December 2001**

Victimization of People With Disabilities Study (VPDS)

## **Survey Contacts**

American Community Survey, Larry McGinn, (301) 763-8050

American Housing Surveys, Anne Jean, (301) 763-5394

American Time Use Survey, Janice Sebold, (301) 763-3916

Consumer Expenditure Survey, Janice Sebold, (301) 763-3916

Current Population Survey, Maria Reed, (301) 763-3806

Current Population Survey Supplements, Maria Reed, (301) 763-3806

Library Media Center Questionnaire/Schools and Staffing Survey,  
Steven Tourkin, (301) 763-3791

Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics Program, Ronald Prevost, (301) 763-5290

National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, Anne Jean, (301) 763-5394

National Crime Victimization Survey, Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925

2001 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, Ken Kaplan,  
(301) 763-3789

National Health Interview Survey, Adrienne Oneto, (301) 763-3891

National Home and Hospice Care Survey, Ramona Osborne, (301) 763-3891

National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, Anne Jean, (301) 763-5394

National Hospital Discharge Survey, Adrienne Oneto, (301) 763-3891

National Long-Term Care Survey, Ron Dopkowski, (301) 763-3801

National Longitudinal Survey of Women, Lisa Berman, (301) 763-3801

National Nursing Home Survey, Ramona Osborne, (301) 763-3891

National Prisoner Statistics Program, Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925

National Survey of College Graduates, La Terri Bynum, (301) 763-3858

**Survey Contacts (continued)**

National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation 2001,  
Ken Kaplan, (301) 763-3789

New York City Housing Vacancy Survey, Alan Friedman or Robert Callis, Housing and Household  
Economic Statistics Division, (301) 763-5664

Police Public Contact Survey, Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925

Private School Survey, Steve Tourkin, (301) 763-3791

Schools and Staffing Survey, Sharon Fondelier, (301) 763-3809

Survey of Doctorate Recipients, La Terri Bynum, (301) 763-3858

Survey of Income and Program Participation, Judy Eargle, (301) 763-5263

Survey of Income and Program Participation for Social Security Administration Beneficiaries, Kathy  
Creighton, (301) 763-3814

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2004 Methods Panel,  
Heather Holbert, (301) 763-5435

Survey of Inmates of Local Jails, Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925

Survey of Market Absorption, Alan Friedman, Housing and Household Economic Statistics  
Division, (301) 763-5664

Survey of Prison Inmates, Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925

Survey of Program Dynamics, Patrick Benton, (301) 763-4618

Teacher Follow-Up Survey, Sharon Fondelier, (301) 763-3809

Telephone Point-of-Purchase Survey, Deborah Kinnaman, (301) 763-3801

Workplace Risk Supplement, Marilyn Monahan, (301) 763-3925